

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

EXHIBIT C

TO REGISTRATION STATEMENTS

REGISTRATION No. 769

Under the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as Amended

Furnish this exhibit for each FOREIGN PRINCIPAL of the Registrant.

THIS EXHIBIT WILL NOT BE ACCEPTED FOR FILING UNLESS IT IS REASONABLY COMPLETE AND ACCURATE.

1. (a) Name of Foreign Principal.

THE JAPAN TRAVEL BUREAU

(b) Principal address of Foreign Principal.

1 Chome, Marunouchi, Tokyo, Japan

2. Nature of all businesses, occupations, or functions of Foreign Principal.

Develop travel interest and induce foreign tourists to go to Japan

3. If the Foreign Principal is an individual (natural person) state—

(a) All present business and residence addresses not given under item 1 (b).

Not applicable

(b) Citizenship or nationality.

Not applicable

(c) If an officer, employee, or agent of a foreign government, foreign political party, or any official or agency thereof, state—

Name of such government, political
party, official, or agency

Nature of Foreign Principal's office,
employment, or agency

Nature of any subsidy or other
financial arrangement

Not applicable

4. If the Foreign Principal is not an individual (natural person) state—

(a) Type of Foreign Principal's organization.

Committee Voluntary group Association Partnership

Corporation Other (specify) **Independent administrative agency of
Japanese Government**

- (b) All partners, officers, directors, and similar officials of the Foreign Principal.

Name and address of official

Position, office, or nature of duties

See "RIDER I" attached to Form FA-2

- (c) Unless the Foreign Principal is a business organization or a government list all of its branches and local units and all other component or affiliated groups or organizations in the United States and elsewhere.

*Name and address of branch, unit, group,
or organization*

Nature of connection with foreign principal

Foreign Principal is a part of the Japanese Government existing as an independent administrative agency.

- (d) If the Foreign Principal is supervised, directed, or controlled by any foreign government, foreign political party, or any official or agency thereof, or by any other person or persons, state—

*Name of such government, political party,
or other persons*

*Nature and extent of supervision,
direction, or control*

Government of Japan,
through THE JAPAN
TRAVEL BUREAU

All major policies and
instructions come from
the main office.

- (e) If the Foreign Principal is financed or subsidized in any way by any foreign government, foreign political party, or any official or agency thereof, or by any other person or persons, state—

*Name of such government, political party,
or other persons*

*Nature and extent of such financing
or subsidization*

Government of Japan,
through THE JAPAN
TRAVEL BUREAU

All necessary revenue
eg. between June, 1952
to March, 1953 registrant
received \$48,038.00 -
see also "Statement of
Account" attached to
Form FA-2.

5. If the Foreign Principal is a foreign government, state—

*Branch, or agency thereof, represented
by Registrant*

*Name and title of official with
whom Registrant deals*

THE JAPAN TRAVEL BUREAU

HIROSHI TAKADA,
President and
Chairman of the
Board of Directors

FILED

MAY 26 1953

REGISTRATION DIVISION
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

THE JAPAN TRAVEL BUREAU

REGISTRATION STATEMENT

REGISTRATION No. 269

Pursuant to Section 2 of the Foreign Agents
Registration Act of 1938, as Amended

EXHIBIT "D"

ZALK & HAYASHI
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
200 WEST 57TH STREET
NEW YORK 19, N. Y.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

OF

THE JAPAN TRAVEL BUREAU

(A Juridical Person)

Art. 1-The name of the present organization, which shall be a juridical person, is The Japan Travel Bureau. (hereinafter called "The Bureau").

Art. 2-The objects of the Bureau are the development of travel in general and the inducement of foreign tourists to Japan.

Art. 3-For the accomplishment of these objects the Bureau shall engage in the following lines of activities:-

- (1) Travel information and assistance to travellers;
- (2) Enterprises relating to travel;
- (3) Publicity and advertisement;
- (4) Any other activities deemed necessary for the realization of the objectives of the Bureau.

Art. 4-The Bureau shall maintain its headquarters in Tokyo. The president may establish branch offices, when and where they are considered desirable.

Art. 5-The property of the Bureau, as of the day of its establishment, shall consist of subscriptions and contributions from its organizers. The manner of safekeeping and management of the above mentioned property and also of its disposal in the event of the dissolution of the Bureau shall be determined by the Board of Trustees.

Art. 6-The Bureau shall defray its expenses out of the income accruing from the property, subscriptions and contributions and other receipts.

Art. 7-Any surplus in the annual balance shall be carried forward to the account of the following year.

Art. 8-The annual budget of the Bureau must be passed by the Board of Trustees and a statement of accounts at the end of each fiscal year shall be submitted to the Board of Trustees.

Art. 9-The fiscal year of the Bureau begins on April 1 of each year and ends on March 31 of the following year.

Art. 10-Any person desiring to support the work of this Bureau may become a member.

Art. 11-The Officers of the Bureau shall consist of the following:

- (1) One President

- (2) One Vice-President
- (3) A number of Directors
- (4) A number of Auditors
- (5) A number of Counsellors
- (6) A number of Trustees

The President, the Vice-President and the Directors of the Bureau shall constitute the directors under the Civil Code.

Art. 11-The President and the Vice-President shall be elected by the Directors from among themselves.

The Directors shall be elected at a meeting of the Board of Trustees and shall be approved by the Minister of Transportation.

The Auditors shall be nominated at a meeting of the Board of Trustees and appointed by the President.

The Counsellors shall be nominated by the President from among the Trustees.

The Trustees shall be nominated by the Minister of Transportation from among the members and representatives of the members.

Art. 13-The term of offices of the President, the Vice-President, the Directors, the Auditors, the Counsellors and the Trustees shall be three years.

An officer nominated at a by-election, however, shall hold office for the remainder of the term of office of his predecessor.

The President, the Vice-President, the Directors and the Auditors shall remain in office even after the expiration of their terms of office, until the assumption of their duties by their successors.

The President, the Vice-President, the Directors, the Auditors, the Counsellors and the Trustees may be re-elected.

Art. 14-The President shall represent the Bureau and administer the general affairs of the Bureau.

In the event of the President being absent, the Vice-President shall act in his place, and in the event of both being absent, the Directors nominated by the President shall act in his place.

The Vice-President shall assist the President and supervise the work of the Bureau.

The Directors shall assist both the President and the Vice-President and perform their respective duties in managing the affairs of the Bureau.

The Auditors shall audit the work of the Bureau.

The Counsellors shall act as advisers to the President, and may submit their views to him on important matters regarding the affairs of the Bureau.

The President may nominate, when he deems it necessary, a Managing Director from

among the Directors.

Art. 15-The Trustees shall organize the Board of Trustees.

The President shall preside over the meeting of the Board of Trustees as Chairman.

In the event President being absent, the Chairman shall be elected from among the Trustees.

Art. 16-Detailed regulations necessary for the carrying out of the work as prescribed in the above articles shall be provided for separately.

Art. 17-No revision of these Articles shall be made unless approved by three-fourths or more of the total number of the Trustees.

BY-LAWS
OF
THE JAPAN TRAVEL BUREAU

Art. 1-The members of the Bureau shall be of two classes: honorary members and ordinary members.

(1) Honorary members:

An honorary member shall be nominated by the President from among persons who have rendered meritorious service to the Bureau or persons of erudition and experience.

(2) Ordinary members:

An ordinary member shall be a person who pays a subscription of 100 yen or more per annum or contribution of 5,000 yen or more at a time.

Art. 2-Those who desire to become members of the Bureau shall send in their application to the Bureau together with one year's subscription or the above stipulated contribution.

Art. 3-Any member may be struck off the membership roll who is found guilty of an act contrary to the aims of the Bureau or who has neglected to pay his subscription.

Art. 4-A member shall forfeit his membership through death, withdrawal or expulsion. The subscription or contribution paid by a member shall not be refunded, whatever the reason for forfeiture of membership.

Art. 5-Of the officers, the President, the Vice-President, the Directors, and the Auditors may receive due emoluments.

Art. 6-A meeting of the Board of Trustees shall be held once a year to deliberate upon important matters pertaining to the Bureau.

An extraordinary meeting of the Board of Trustees may be called when deemed necessary by the President or on the request of the Auditor or of more than one fourth of the member of Trustees.

Art. 7-No meeting of the Board of Trustees shall proceed to business unless attended by more than one-sixth of the total number of the Trustees.

Art. 8-The President may, when he deems it necessary, nominate one or more Advisers.

MAILED
MAY 26 1943
FEDERAL BUREAU OF
INVESTIGATION
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

THE JAPAN TRAVEL BUREAU

REGISTRATION No. 769

REGISTRATION STATEMENT

Pursuant to Section 2 of the Foreign Agents
Registration Act of 1938, as Amended

EXHIBIT "E"

ZALK & HAYASHI
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
200 WEST 57TH STREET
NEW YORK 19, N. Y.

COLORFUL PROGRAM SET FOR COMMODORE PERRY CENTENARY

The nation-wide programs for the centennial in memory of Commodore Perry's arrival in Japan were formally drawn up recently by the Centennial Committee in Tokyo.

With the staging of the "Black Ship Festival" which will be held for three days from April 11 to April 13 at Shimoda, Izu Peninsula, 112 miles southwest of Tokyo, the colorful programs of the centennial will get off to a good start.

Shimoda is the old port-town where the first American representative, Townsend Harris, had his residence under the old America-Japan Treaty concluded by the Commodore, and during the festival days a grand ceremony will be held in the presence of many dignitaries of both Japan and America. An interesting opera entitled "Kurofune", or Black Ship, in which various episodes of the historical event one hundred years ago are woven, will be performed there by well-known Japanese opera troupes. A colorful procession of people in old costumes, fireworks, and photo contest will add also to the gaiety during the festival days.

Another "Black Ship Festival" is expected to be held on two days July 18 and 19, at Kurihama, in the city of Yokosuka, 40 miles southwest of Tokyo, where Commodore Perry made his first landing one hundred years ago.

A colorful pageant will be performed during these days, and special participation in it by many American sailors will add to the interest.

At five port cities; Yokohama, Kobe, Hakodate, Nagasaki and Niigata, which were all opened under the old America-Japan Treaty concluded by the Commodore, various festivals will be held in their own local colors.

In the middle of October, "Japan Centennial Week" will be observed officially throughout the country, and during this week many exhibitions are expected to be held in the principal museums and art galleries in Tokyo and other cities.

Museum-trains will run during the week all through the country carrying displays showing the historical progress of this country.

In the same week, a grand ceremony will be held in Tokyo under the auspices of many governmental and public organizations in Japan and America.

Other projects such as sending Japanese representatives and display materials to America, sports events, exchange of professors, students and artists and also exchange of radio programs between the two countries will soon be decided by the Committee.

A replica of the black ship used by the Commodore is said to be sent to Japan from the United States as part of the celebration scheduled July 14 in Washington, D. C.

JAPAN TRAVEL INFORMATION OFFICE
10 Rockefeller Plaza
New York 20, N.Y.
Tel: PL 7-3893

News Release

March 20, 1953

FOUR INTERNATIONAL CONFABS
TO BE HELD IN JAPAN THIS YEAR

Four international conferences will be held in Tokyo and Kyoto this year.

These are the fourteenth meeting of the IATA Agency Subcommittee in Traffic Conference, the second meeting of the Asian and the Far Eastern Travel Commission of the International Union of Official Travel Organization, the World Assembly of the Moral Re-Armament and the International Conference on Theoretical Physics.

The meeting of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) will be held for four days, beginning March 24 at the Imperial Hotel, Tokyo.

The conference of the IUOTO is scheduled to be held at the Tokyo Kaikan Hall from April 8 to April 10, with delegates from such countries as Australia, Burma, India, the Philippines and Thailand.

In the last week of April more than three hundred distinguished visitors will arrive in Tokyo to attend the conference of the MRA which is scheduled to be held at Kyoto from May 29 to June 9.

The International Conference on Theoretical Physics will be held in Kyoto for six days from September 18 and more than fifty foreign scholars of theoretical physics, including Prof. Oppenheimer (U.S.A.), Prof. Niels Bohr (Denmark), Prof. W. Heisenberg (Germany) and Prof. N. F. Mott (England), will arrive in Tokyo on September 15.

JAPAN TRAVEL INFORMATION OFFICE
10 Rockefeller Plaza
New York 20, New York
Tel: PL 7-3898

TRAVEL TALK

Ladies and Gentlemen:

It is with my greatest pleasure to be here with you this evening to say just a few words on travels in Japan before showing you our films. My deep appreciation goes to the Hartford Times for giving me such an occasion as this.

First of all, I as a Japanese, wish to take this opportunity to express to you the heartfelt thanks for all kinds of assistance cordially afforded to Japan during the past years of hardship and difficulty. Now, I am very happy to tell you that the rehabilitation works have been in remarkable progress all over the country.

There is an old Japanese saying meaning that the mountains and rivers still remain tho' a nation crumbles. It is true with Japan, as may be so with other countries. We Japanese are very proud of the natural beauty of the country that visitors from foreign countries can easily enjoy, wherever they travel in Japan. Mountains, hills, rivers, streams, beaches, thatched-roof houses, very small-segmented farms, farmers with straw hat of traditional style; if it rains they wear raincoats made of straw. They are still enjoying rather primitive type of living and cultivating. For your information, however, those farmers go to big towns nearby in rather old-fashioned Western-style suits on holidays --- some wear 'zoots', or Aloha shirts if in summer.

We are also proud of the beauty of architecture in our country. Temples, shrines, even living houses, are just a part of a scenery in which natural and artificial beauty is melted into one.

You may find many fine gardens, some of which are thousand years old. One of them, for instance, is the Rock Garden belonging to a Buddhist Temple in Kyoto, where you can see no flowers whatsoever in it, but only rugged type of rocks and fine sand.

The idea of such a simple and rather austere gardening is that any flowers would disturb the meditation that is definitely essential and important to look within and find the Buddha, according to the doctrines of the particular sect of Buddhism to which this temple belongs.

Another very peculiar garden is the one at the so-called Moss Temple also in Kyoto, the garden of which is fully covered by various kinds of moss.

Our food, clothings, footgear, headgear and various ornamentations and decorations with the respective tradition, may be also very strange and remarkably interesting to you.

However, it may interest you to know that in those cities of tourist interest, you can find many western-styled hotels with all kinds of modern facilities to meet the needs of foreign visitors. Excellent foreign style meals prepared by Japanese experienced cooks are served to the entire satisfaction of tourists who do not like, or hesitate to use, our native food.

Japanese meals, if you get used to them, are really good. You may enjoy seeing them while enjoying the taste. For example, here is SASHIMI or sliced raw fish. The color and design of the plate in which this is served must match the color of the sliced fish. Some sliced fishmeat needs a very beautifully designed plate, so that you may appreciate the design of the plate through the thin and transparent slices of fish.

As you may be well aware, Japan is also well-known for its festivals ranging from national festivals like Girls' Doll Festival on March 3rd or Boys' Doll Festival on May 5th to a great number of traditional ones in local towns.

The OBON Festival or Festival of Lanterns, for example, is observed by Japanese to remember the ancestors and dead members of the family. It is a 3-day reunion between July 13th and 15th of the living with the spirits of the dead.

On the table for the dead is placed a meal in tiny portion which, besides the favorite dishes of the departed, includes a plate of Japanese sweet potatoe, egg plant, cucumber and so forth.

The family call in a Buddhistic priest to chant 'sutras' for the dead.

This particular festival is usually accompanied by a folk-dance. People gather at the local shrine or temple grounds and dance far into the night, sometimes until dawn. It is a rhythmic dance in which people sing folk songs and dance in a circle.

It is true that these religious folk songs have become the source of most of modern Japan music you may hear in Japan now. Some of them may be heard with the film to be shown later.

Skiing and skating are also popular sports among foreign visitors to our country in winter. You can enjoy either of these sports within a couple hours' train ride from Tokyo. There are many not-too-developed towns in mountains with natural hot springs available at typical Japanese style hotels.

All the year round, I should say, Japan is full of enjoyment and amusement wherever you may be. Flower arrangement, tea ceremony, music concerts -----Japanese and Western, Japanese old dramas and so forth will surely entertain you to the full extent.

Let me tell you about those fascinating and attractive wares only obtainable in Japan -----pearls, silk products, chinaware, lacquerware, cloisonne, dolls, fans, curios and so forth.

It will be another enjoyment to visit those shops handling these articles, or some factories manufacturing those.

The factory for cloisonne in Nagoya, 5 hours by express from Tokyo, welcoming your visit offers a sort-of a guided tour through the shop.

The Pearl Farm at Kashikojima, about 5 hours by train from Osaka, will show you how to pick up those shells in which pearls can be found. Young woman divers in person will explain to you what she is doing under the sea water. You will also see how those pearls are set up into a necklace.

Japan is a land for souvenir-seekers.

Now, I must not forget to mention on the present transportation system in Japan, which guarantees all possible comfort and pleasure in travel.

Electric trains with modern sleepers, observation cars, dining cars, reclining seat

cars, motor coaches, private automobiles are all ready for use. Domestic airline service is also available for visitors trying to save time.

In 1939 Japan welcomed roughly 10,000 foreign tourists, but last year the number of American visitors to our country was almost 30,000.

Let me also tell you that Japan now can be reached in 28 hours from New York by air if you hurry. Our country is being served by ten major foreign airlines from every part of the world.

Briefly speaking, the air fare between New York and Tokyo is \$792 one way, \$1425.60 round trip by either NWA or PAA. If by NWA, Japan is just 18 hours away from Seattle, Washington, and if by PAA about 16 hours off Honolulu. Both lines are offering the famous double-decked stratocruiser service to the entire comfort of passengers.

You will not be able to overlook either, a leisurely and pleasant sea trip by APL ships. The fares are \$490 up for first class and \$280 up for third class between the West Coast and Japan. On board these ships you may have all kinds of enjoyment for 14 days in a row over the Pacific Ocean. There are also freighter services which are well-known for their at-home feeling on board. The freighter's fare from West Coast to Japan is approximately \$325.

Last but not least, our procedures connected with visas and customs are very simple now. Japanese Tourist visa can be obtained free of charge at any of the Japanese Consular Offices in any of nine different cities of the States, and if you can not go there for yourself, you may send your passport and application to one of the offices nearby.

I wish to conclude my words by saying again that Japan is waiting for your visit with a full assurance of complete pleasure and comfort. The Japan Travel Information Office at 10 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City, will be always at your service for full information on your travel in Japan.

LIST OF 16mm FILMS OF JAPAN

January, 1953

Japan Travel Information Office
10 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y.

NAME	COLOR	SOUND	LENGTH	REMARKS
Gateway to Japan	Kodachrome	yes	800ft.	Scenic spots, culture, festivals, etc. around Yokohama
Colorful Nikko	"	"	650ft.	Nikko National Park in Fall
Picturesque Japan	"	"	900ft.	7-day tour in Japan visiting Tokyo, Yokohama, Kamakura, Hakone, Kyoto, Nara, Osaka, Nikko
Along Japan's Highroad	"	"	1000ft.	Railway trip from Tokyo to Hiroshima along the Pacific Coast
Mt. Fuji-san	Black & White	"	800ft.	Rural life in Mt. Fuji area during 4 seasons
Landscape Gardening	"	music only	800ft.	Typical Japanese Gardens
Tea Ceremony	"	sound	400ft.	
Ancient Arts of Japan	"	Eng. Sub-title	400ft.	
Gardens of Japan	"	sound	400ft.	
Advancing Kyoto	"	"	400ft.	Industrial life in Kyoto
Kimono	Kodachrome	"		(Under Preparation)
Tokyo	Black & White	"		(Under Preparation)

- REMARKS:
1. These films will be made available for showing on application to this office.
 2. These films are loaned free of charge, but the mailing and insurance costs are to be borne by the users.
 3. Your brief comment on films used will be appreciated

JAPANESE COLOR SLIDES
(Group 1)

- A. Farm Villages in Autumn: Since olden times, Japan has lived on rice and vegetables. Therefore, Japan's countryside is devoted to growing rice and vegetables. Japan is so densely populated that all the land is utilized to the limit.

In every country of the world, it will be the same for farmers to plant in the spring, to weed in summer, and to harvest in autumn, the principal basic difference being only in their costumes.

1. After the harvest, beans are dried in the warm sunshine, and then threshed. Here the family threshes beans with bamboo flails.
2. At rice threshing, they must separate the rice grains from the straws.
3. Next they sift unhulled-rice from dust and straw, and in threshing-machines, remove the chaff.
4. After threshing, the straw is stored for future use as fodder, fertilizer or as material for making bags and mats.
5. On almost any farm, the horse is the most important domestic animal and the children's best friend.
6. Corn is harvested at the same time, and suspended from the eaves of the farm houses. This corn will be used as fodder or as seed corn of next year.
7. As all the grown-up members of the family work in the field, the very young and very old members must keep house. This little girl is taking care of her baby brother.
8. Most Japanese farms still use this type of well.
9. After morning's work, the farm family lunches in the sunny yard by the house.
10. The rustic simplicity of a typical Japanese farm house.
11. A pretty farm girl wearing a wide hat and towel on her head to prevent sunburn.
12. A girl wearing the blue-and-white KIMONO, and MONPE (trousers) typical of most farm women's costumes. The streams serve as open-air laundries.

- B. Mt. Fuji and Farm Villages: Mt. Fuji, the highest mountain in Japan, is known throughout the world for its flawless beauty. Its perfect cone rises to a height of 12,467 ft. above sea level, and its base circumference is about 63 miles. It lies about 90 miles to the southwest of Tokyo.

Water from the thawing snow on Mt. Fuji's peak irrigates the area at the base of the mountain, and benefits immeasurably the farm villages there.

1. A typical scene in a farm village at the foot of Mt. Fuji. There is a farm house beside the field, which rice has been harvested. The trees are bare of leaves, and the rice paddy glitters in the winter sun. The rice stubble is allowed to decay on the fields to serve as fertilizer.
2. As the snow atop Mt. Fuji thaws, the streams become swollen, and farm villagers make use of this abundance of water by directing it into water-wheels. The water-wheel, which can be seen almost everywhere, roll and thresh and grind continually.

3. Rice straw is bound into sheaves and stacked in rows on the field. The rice fields stretch far into the distance to the long skirts of lava, which long ago flowed from the now quiet volcano.
4. This is a scene of Oshino-mura, one of the most beautiful villages at the foot of Mt. Fuji.
5. Long ago, the lava soil was poor around Mt. Fuji's base, and the farmers of the area had to raise corn or buckwheat instead of rice. Now, however, the soil is fertile and suitable for rice-growing.
6. This is a typical farm house in Japan. Grass grows on the old thatched roof. As all the grown-ups are working in the fields only this little girl, carrying a baby on her back, remains at home.
7. Stacking sheaves of rice straw. This straw is not wasted but is used as fodder, material for straw-sandals, fertilizer and frost-shelter for the vegetables in winter. Villagers pile up the strae for drying.
8. - 12. Beautiful Mt. Fuji and the port of Shimizu on the Pacific coast, seen from the Nihon-daira in Shizuoka Prefecture.

Having a mild weather, these districts are famous for mandarin oranges and tea. From the beginning of autumn to winter, most of the young girls of the district are busy picking oranges.

The girls wear the typical farm costume of blue and white KIMONO with red TASUKI (sashes).

- C. Tokyo: Tokyo (area, 828 sq. mi) is situated on the East side of Honshu (Main Island). Tokyo Metropolis (pop. 6,277,500) consist of Tokyo City Proper (23 Wards), three countries, four cities, and Seven Islands of Izu in the south of Tokyo Bay.

Historically, at the time of the Meiji Restoration in 1868, Tokyo replaced Kyoto as Japan's capital, and at the same time Edo Castle, which had for 250 years been the seat of the Tokugawa Shoguns' Government, became the Imperial Palace.

In World War II the city experienced repeated air raids, the greater part of the city was reduced to ashes. Since the termination of the war, however, reconstruction has been rapidly proceeding: the debris has been cleaned up, traffic facilities have recovered almost to prewar levels, and about 80% of the houses have been rebuilt by Dec. 1950. As a result, Tokyo is now considered the fourth largest in the world as far as population is concerned.

1. The Imperial Palace is situated in the center of Tokyo. In 1869 after the last of the Shoguns had pledged his loyalty to the Emperor the Court moved from Kyoto to Tokyo and occupied the palace of the Shogun. The precincts of the Imperial Palace consist of the inner enclosure and the outer gardens, the former carefully guarded against intrusion by unauthorized persons.
2. These two bridges, now popularly called Niju-bashi or "Double-Bridge", and a ponderous gateway defend the entrance to the front wing of the palace. The original palace was a labyrinthine

collection of temple-like buildings built on sloping or uneven ground, and resembling the old palace in Kyoto. But many of these structures were burnt down in the last war. Only twice each year is the general public allowed to cross these bridges to offer congratulations to the Emperor on New Year's Day and on his Birthday, April 29.

2. The Asakusa, known as "The Cony Island of Tokyo", has a Kannon Temple and many cinema-houses.
 3. The Asakusa, the amusement center.
 4. The five-storied pagoda and stone lanterns of the Toshogu Shrine in Ueno Park. This shrine was founded in 1626 in memory of Tokugawa Ieyasu. These lanterns, which line the approach to the shrine, were the gifts of Daimyo feudal lords.
 5. A scene on the Ginza, the shopping center.
 6. Sukiya-bashi street, which crosses the Ginza, is known for its theaters and newspaper offices.
 7. The Ginza, Tokyo's shopping center, is perhaps the gayest and busiest street in all Japan. The street is lined with department stores, famous shops, restaurants and movie houses. The Ginza may well be called the heart of Tokyo.
 8. The Diet Building, an imposing white structure, three stories high, high, dominated by a massive central tower is constructed of reinforced concrete and granite. The Building was completed in October, 1936. The Diet consists of the House of Councillors and the House of Representatives.
 9. Sakuradamon Gate, which was once the chief entrance to the Shogun's castle, is at the south entrance of the plaza in front of the Imperial Palace. The building seen through the gate is the Diet Building.
 10. The cluster of buildings in the Marunouchi business section, viewing from inside the moat of Imperial Palace. Dai-ichi Sogo Building near Hibiya Park overlooking one of the Imperial Palace moats. This fine modern building was used as General Headquarters by General MacArthur.
 11. The stone walls and moat of Imperial Palace, seen from outside the moat. Beyond the woods of the Imperial Palace, the Diet Building can be seen.
 12. The north-east side of Imperial Palace. Beyond the moat are the outer gardens of the palace with an avenue lined by beautiful willow trees.
- D. Tanabata Matsuri (Star Festival) On August 6-8, the Star Festival is celebrated in Sendai (220 miles to the northeast of Tokyo) on a specially large scale. On the days of the festival, bamboo trees decorated with strips of colored paper, paper streamers and other glittering oddities in various fanciful designs, are set up before every house. Main streets, such as Higashi-Ichibancho, Shin-Demma-cho, and Nakake-cho, vie with each other in extravagance of decoration. The gay colorful spectacle attracts large numbers of people from neighboring towns and villages.

The festival, perhaps the most romantic of all, is based on a popular belief, originating in China, that two lovely stars Kengyu, the Cowherd (Altair), and Shokujo, the Girl Weaver (Vega), which are usually located on opposite sides of the Milky Way, meet on one night each year. The popular custom of

praying to the Cowherd for a good harvest and to the Weaver for skill in weaving has been observed in Japan for centuries in connection with the Star Festival, since 755.

1. On the morning of August 6, every household busies itself in preparing beautiful decorations of paper.
2. Then all the strips of colored paper and other glittering ornaments of various fanciful designs festooned on the bamboo trees, just as Christmas Trees are decorated.
3. Next the decorated bamboo trees are set up in front of every house.
4. On the main shopping street, each shop tries to out-do the others in beauty of decoration.
5. There are many curious decorations, for example, these paper sparrows. The most beautifully decorated shops are awarded prizes.
6. On the festival day, paper streamers and rings of flowers rustle in the breeze.

Lantern Festival The Lantern Festival, held on the 26th and 27th of August annually at Suwa Shrine, Isshiki-cho, Aichi Prefecture, is regarded as the most unusual religious festival held in Japan. In this interesting festival, 6 pairs of paper lanterns of huge dimensions (33 feet high) and lighted with many candles (weighing some 248 pounds each) will be offered to the sea shrine to placate the deities of the depths.

7. On festival days, little lanterns are suspended under the roofs of every house in this town.
8. Huge lanterns, carried from the warehouse, are suspended from great poles in the garden of the Suwa Shrine.
9. Below a huge lantern suspended from a pole. Contrast the size of this lantern with the men.
10. These are a little smaller than the largest lanterns.
11. Six pairs of young men are allotted to the six pairs of lanterns. To light these lanterns, with huge candle weighing 248 pounds is hard work.
12. The young men take pride in their work.

E. The Rowdy Festival at Mega Near Himeji City

1. At the beginning of the festival, as soon as the young villagers place the palanquin of their village in front of the Shrine gate, they rush up and try to touch the bell by climbing the bill-rope. By tradition, a man who touches the bell at the first try will have good luck all year.
2. The gorgeously decorated palanquins of six neighboring villages assemble at the Shrine. These decorated palanquins are not ordinarily used in the fighting, but sometimes the vigorous young carriers get excited and start fights.
3. Crowds swarm around the palanquins.
4. On each decorated palanquin, two persons ride, facing each other and beating drums.
5. Excited young bearers jostle other decorated palanquins.

6. As soon as the undecorated fighting palanquins rush to the front of the Shrine, they begin to attack and overthrow one another. The young men ~~try~~ to support their palanquins with bamboo poles. There are usually many casualties in these annual clashes.
7. When all the palanquins arrive before the Shrine, a Shinto purification ceremony is conducted by the custodian of the Shrine. Then the purified palanquins parade through the streets toward the hill at the edge of the town.
8. The road is thronged by spectators. After the parade, the palanquins, which have assembled in an open space at the foot of the hill, begin some serious fighting.
9. Those palanquins which survive the jousting start up the hill. It is very hard work to make the ascent shouldering such palanquins, which often weigh more than 1,600 pounds.
10. It is already evening when all the palanquins, which gathered at the Shrine early in the morning, arrive at the foot of the hill. And the carriers are dog-tired from the jousting.
11. The palanquins go up the hill along the zigzag ascent lighted by the splendour of the setting sun.
12. The last palanquin goes up the hill. And after this particular day has elapsed, no one can fight each other again until the same day next year.

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